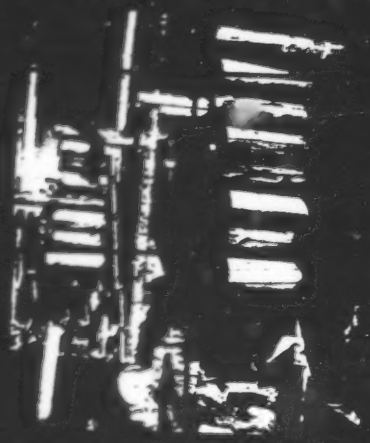
Building Homes,
Communities and
Our Future

A NEW APPROACH TO HOUSING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Construire des Maisons,
des Communautés et
Notre Avenir

NOUVELLE MANIERE D'ABORDER LA QUESTION DU LOGEMENT DANS LES T.N.-O.



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOUSING CORPORATION

90-05707/

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOUSING CORPORATION

In the two years since the Special Committee on Housing submitted its final report to the Legislative Assembly, recommending changes to the way housing is delivered in the Northwest Territories, the N.W.T. Housing Corporation has been working hard to make these changes. This report describes the Corporation's progress over the past year and describes changes still to come.

As many of you pointed out to the Special Committee, there is a direct relationship between building homes and building communities. When all of us as community members are involved in planning, building and managing our housing, we strengthen our ability to plan for our future.

It has taken the dedication and hard work of a great many people to bring us to this new era in housing. My predecessor, the Honourable Gordon Wray, took important steps towards dealing with the N.W.T.'s housing problems, and the Special Committee members dedicated many hours and incredible effort to preparing the report which set the stage for this new era.

It was a great privilege to belong to the Special Committee and it is an equally great privilege to be the Minister in charge of implementing our new approach to housing in the Northwest Territories.

ᐅᑭᐅᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅ ᒪᖏᐅ ᐱᐊᓂᕐᓯ-
ᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᓂᐅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕ-
ᓄᑦᓂᔭᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓱᖅ ᑐᓂᓯᓕ-
ᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᓕᓕᐅᖅᑎᓂᐅᓐᓄᑦ
ᐅᓂᖃᒥᐊᓂᐅ, ᐊᑐᓕᖓᔾᔪᐅᓂᐅ
ᓄᓇᖅᑎᐊᒥ, ᐊᓯᐊᖓᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᑐᓂᐅ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓂᒪᖅ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐸᔪᐊᖅ-
ᓯᖅ ᐊᓯᔨᑎᖃᖅᓴᓐᓂᐅ ᐱᓕᓂᖃᖅ-
ᓂᖃᒪᔪᓕᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᖓᖓᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓯ-
ᐊᖓᖅᑎᒪᓕᖅᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᓇ ᐅᓂᖃᖅ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐸᔪᐊᓯᖅ
ᐱᓂᐊᓇᖃᖅᑕᓚᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᐅ ᐅᑭᐅ-
ᖓᓕᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᓪᓚ ᐊᓯᐊᖓᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ
ᐅᓂᖃᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᓂ ᐱᓂᐊᓂ-
ᖓᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅ.
ᐊᑎᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᓄᓯ ᐅᖃᖃᑕᓚᐅᖅᑎᓂᓄᓯ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓱᖅᓂᐅᓐᓄᑦ,
ᓴᖅᑭᖃᖅᓯᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᖃᖅᑎᑎᕐᓂᐅᓐ ᐃᓕ-
ᓄᑦᔪᐊᓂᐅᑦᔪᐊᓂᐅᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᒪᓕ ᓄᓇᓕ
ᐱᔨᖅᑎᑕᐅᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓂ ᐱᓂᐊᓂ-
ᐅᓴᖅᓂᓂᐊᓂᐅᓐᓄᑦ.
ᐊᒥᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓄᓯ ᐅᖃᖃᑕᓚᐅᖅᑎᓂᓄᓯ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓱᖅᓂᐅᓐᓄᑦ,
ᓴᖅᑭᖃᖅᓯᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᖃᖅᑎᑎᕐᓂᐅᓐ ᐃᓕ-
ᓄᑦᔪᐊᓂᐅᑦᔪᐊᓂᐅᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᒪᓕ ᓄᓇᓕ
ᐱᔨᖅᑎᑕᐅᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓂ ᐱᓂᐊᓂ-
ᐅᓴᖅᓂᓂᐊᓂᐅᓐᓄᑦ.
ᐊᒥᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓄᓯ ᐅᖃᖃᑕᓚᐅᖅᑎᓂᓄᓯ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓱᖅᓂᐅᓐᓄᑦ,
ᓴᖅᑭᖃᖅᓯᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᖃᖅᑎᑎᕐᓂᐅᓐ ᐃᓕ-
ᓄᑦᔪᐊᓂᐅᑦᔪᐊᓂᐅᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᒪᓕ ᓄᓇᓕ
ᐱᔨᖅᑎᑕᐅᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓂ ᐱᓂᐊᓂ-
ᐅᓴᖅᓂᓂᐊᓂᐅᓐᓄᑦ.

Depuis que le Comité spécial sur l'habitation a soumis son rapport final à l'Assemblée Législative, et il y a de cela deux ans, en recommandant des changements dans le mode de fournir des habitations dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, la Société de l'habitation des Territoires du Nord-Ouest a travaillé très fort à réaliser ces changements. Ce rapport décrit les progrès réalisés par la Société l'année dernière et décrit également les changements à venir.

Comme plusieurs d'entre vous l'on indiqué au Comité spécial, il y a un lien direct entre construire des maisons et construire des communautés. Quand, en tant que membres de la communauté, nous sommes impliqués dans la planification, la construction et la gestion de notre habitat, nous renforcissons notre habilité à planifier notre futur.

Nous avons eu besoin de l'engagement et du travail assidu de plusieurs personnes pour nous permettre d'entrer dans cette ère nouvelle de l'habitation. Mon prédécesseur, l'honorable Gordon Wray, a pris des mesures importantes pour résoudre les problèmes liés à l'habitation des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et le Comité spécial a consacré de nombreuses heures de travail et a fait des efforts incroyables pour préparer ce rapport qui nous permet d'enter dans cette ère nouvelle.

C'est pour moi un grand privilège d'appartenir à ce Comité spécial et c'est également un grand privilège d'être le Ministre responsable de la

But, we could not have developed the new programs and approaches we're now applying to housing without your help as residents of the N.W.T. Your involvement helped us identify the problems; now, let's move forward together, applying the solutions you helped us find.

Michael A. Ballantyne
Minister

ᓴᓪᓚᓴᓪᓕᐅᑎᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓐᓂᐊᓘᓐ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᑎᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᓪᓚᓴᓪᓕᐅᑉᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓴᑎᑉᑦᓂᐊᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑎᐊᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ. ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᑎᓪ, ᓄᑖᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᓯᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᐸᒃ ᒪᓐᓇ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᓯᓕᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ. ᐊᓯᐅᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ.

ᓴᓪᓚᓴᓪᓕᐅᑎᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓐᓂᐊᓘᓐ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᑎᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᓪᓚᓴᓪᓕᐅᑉᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓴᑎᑉᑦᓂᐊᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑎᐊᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ

Building Houses, Communities and Our Future

A new approach to housing in the Northwest Territories

For the past 13 years, the NWT Housing Corporation, in co-operation with C.M.H.C., has been building houses for the people of the North. Faced with a severe housing shortage, the Corporation concentrated on putting up as many houses as it could as quickly as possible.

In the early years, how the houses were built seemed less important than meeting the urgent need for housing, and the Corporation had little time to look closely at the people who lived in the houses, the communities in which those houses were built, and the community housing organizations that looked after the houses.

But people in the communities wanted more than just a roof over their heads. They wanted homes, and they wanted to help design and build them. Many people wanted to own their homes instead of renting them from the Corporation.

The communities found long-term community planning almost impossible when houses arrived with little or no notice, or didn't arrive at all because they had been sent to another community whose housing needs seemed more critical.

People in the communities wanted jobs, training and business opportunities, but often found that Northern

ᐃᓚᓪᓴᕐᓯᐊᓕᐅᖅᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓄᓇ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍᓄᑦ

ᐅᑭᐅᓂᖅ 13-ᔪᓕᐊᔪᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓇᕐᓴᐅᑎᒃᓯᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᖅᑐᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓇᕐᓴᐅᑎᒃᓯᑦᓯᓂᖅ, ᐃᓚᓪᓴᕐᓯᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦᓯᓕᓕᒫᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑦᑎᐊᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓐᓂᖅ. ᐃᓚᓪᑭᖑᔪᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᕆᔨᖅᑎᒋᔭᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓇᕐᓴᐅᑎᒃᓯᑦ ᑐᐊᐃᔪᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᐅᑦᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᕆᔨᖅᑎᒋᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑭᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᓪᓴᕐᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᕆᔨᖅᑎᒋᔭᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᓪᓴᕐᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᕆᔨᖅᑎᒋᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍ

companies were too small to bid on housing contracts. Southern companies which won construction contracts usually brought their own employees with them, instead of hiring people locally.

The boards of local housing associations and authorities were caught between the tenants and the Corporation, responsible for assigning houses, collecting rents, and maintaining houses, but unable to influence the policies that they had to enforce.

The Housing Corporation had problems of its own, trying to meet a housing need which seemed to expand as quickly as new houses were built. Finding money for both new construction and maintenance was not easy. Nor was it easy to decide where houses should be built first when the need was widespread but the funds were limited.

ᖃᐅᔨᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑕᓐᓄᑦᑕᓂᐅᒃᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᕆᔨᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑕᓐᓄᑦᑕᓂᐅᒃᑐᖅ

The Special Committee on Housing

ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᒍ

Comité spécial sur l'habitation

There has to be changes in the Corporation to reflect the ability of communities to make their own decisions and to be responsible for programs in their own communities.

Michael Ballantyne, MLA Yellowknife North, Detah, August 20, 1984

ᐃᓚᓪᓕᒃᑲᖅᐸᑐᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᐅᖅ
ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓗᐊᖅᑯᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ
ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ
ᐃᓯᒪᖏᓐᓇᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦᓴᓕᒫᓂ
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᑎᓂᒃ
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᓕᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ.
ᓯᓚᑦ ᕿᓪᓕᓐᓂᑦ, ᓯᓚᑦᑕᐃᑦ, ᓴᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᑦᒥᓄᓂᒃ,
ᑎᑎ. ᐊᒃ 20, 1984.

Il faut qu'il y ait des changements qui soient apportés à la Société pour refléter la capacité qu'ont les communautés de prendre leurs propres décisions et d'assumer la responsabilité des programmes dans leurs propres communautés.

Michael Ballantyne, MLA Yellowknife North, Detah, le 20 août 1984

The Special Committee on Housing created by the NWT Legislative Assembly in 1984 heard all these viewpoints when it set out to learn about housing in the North. During visits to more than 40 communities, the Committee heard from tenants, housing associations and authorities, community groups, and staff of the Housing Corporation.

In 1985, the Committee reported back to the Assembly with the most comprehensive review of Northern housing ever done in the Northwest Territories. The Committee made many recommendations for change, both in housing policy and in the Corporation's operations.

The Special Committee's Report made it clear that the Corporation had to take time to look carefully and closely at what it was doing, and how it was doing it. How the Corporation delivered housing services was just as important as the actual houses themselves. The Special Committee emphasized the need to deliver houses in a way which fosters community development, economic development and accountability between the Corporation and the community.

A comprehensive internal review, begun by the Corporation early in 1986 in response to the Special Committee's report, looked at how the Corporation operated and how it dealt with the people, businesses and communities of the Northwest Territories.

In order to promote community development, economic development and accountability, the review con-

ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓗᐊᖅᑯᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ 1984-ᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᖓᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᑐᑦᑕᒥ ᓴᓕᖅᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᓴᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᓴᓕᖅᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ 40 ᐅᖃᓕᓂᒃ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᑐᖓᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᒃᑯᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓗᐊᖅᑯᖓᓐᓂᒃ.

1985-ᒥ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃᑲᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐅᔨᔪᓂᑯᓂᖅᐹᒪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓴᐅᔨᔪᓂᑕᕐᓂᖅᐹᒪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓂᕐᓗᑦ

cluded, the Corporation had to form a real partnership with the communities in order to meet community needs.

Creating that partnership meant finding ways to let the communities have as much authority and ability to make decisions as they can handle. And that, in turn, meant making major changes in the Housing Corporation's operations and management systems.

After a careful assessment of its operations and structure, the Corporation developed a new corporate plan and strategy which includes many of those major changes.

Communities and regions already are beginning to see the changes which will be fully in place by the end of next year. Some of these changes build on successful pilot projects, many of which came from the communities themselves.

ᐅᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓕ-
ᕕᒃᑲᖅᑎᑦᑕᒪᓕᒋᐊᑲᒃᓂᕐᓂᖅ
ᓄᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓕᑦ ᐱᓕᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ
ᐱᔪᐅᓕᖅᓴᓂᐊᖏᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᓴ
ᑭᓱᐊᓂ.

ᑕᒪᓴ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᑭᑦᑕᐅ-
ᒋᐊᖑᑎᑦᓇᔪ ᓄᓕᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎ-
ᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓴᖅᓯᓚᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᓪᓗ
ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓱᔪᖅᓂᖅᑐᑦ. ᐃᓐᓇᓕ-
ᕕᔨᑦᐊᖑᓂᓂ ᐊᓱᔨᕆᐊᖑᓪᓚᕆ-
ᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔨᑦᐊᖑᓂᑦ ᐊᐅ-
ᓪᓚᑎᓂᕐᕋᖅᓯᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᖅᓴᐅᑎᓂᓪᓗ
ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓚᑎᐊᓕᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆ-
ᔨᑦᐊᖑᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒋᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᐅ-
ᓪᓚᑎᓂᓗᑦ, ᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔨᑦᐊᖑᓂᑦ
ᓄᑕᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᓕ-
ᕕᓕᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑦᑎᐅᑦ ᐊᒥ-
ᕕᖓᓚᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᓕᐊᔪᑦᑐᓂ.

ᓄᓕᑦ ᐊᐱᑐᔪᒪᓂᖅᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᓕ-
ᔨᑦᓯᕆᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᐱᑎᔨᖃᖅ-
ᓯᑦᓯᕆᐊᓂᐊᓂᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᓄᓪᓕᔪ-
ᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᓕᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓯᓚᐊᔪᓂᖓᓐᓄ
ᐊᐅᖏᔪᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᔪᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖓᒃᑕ
ᖃᓄᑎᔨᖓᓂ ᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᑎᒋᐊᓂᐊᕐ-
ᓄᓂ. ᐃᓕᓴᑦ ᐱᓯᓚᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐱᓯ-
ᕕᒋᐊᔨᐅᓕᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᑐᑎᑎᔨᐅᔪᑦ
ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒥᓕᒪᓚᐅᔪᓕᒃ
ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᖃᑕᓕᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓕᕐᓂᓂᑦ.

Cette étude a conclu que pour promouvoir le développement communautaire, l'expansion économique et la création d'un sentiment de responsabilités, la Société devait former une véritable association avec les communautés afin de répondre aux besoins de celles-ci.

Créer cette association signifiait trouver des moyens de permettre aux communautés d'assumer autant de responsabilités et de pouvoirs décisionnels qu'elles le pouvaient. Et cela exigeait par ricochet d'apporter des changements importants au fonctionnement et aux systèmes de gestion de la Société d'habitation.

Après avoir soigneusement évalué ses activités et sa structure, la Société a élaboré un nouveau plan de fonctionnement et une stratégie incluant un grand nombre de ces changements majeurs.

Les communautés et les régions commencent déjà à voir les changements qui se termineront d'ici la fin de la prochaine année. Certains de ces changements se fondent sur des projets pilotes concluants dont un grand nombre avaient été proposés par les communautés.

Block Funding Agreements

ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᑲᓂᕐᓂᑕᐅᓂᐊᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦᓯᕐᓂᑦ

Accords de financement global

They should be encouraged to build their own houses.

Phillip Nungak, Resolute Bay, June 4, 1984

ᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᖏᑦᑕᓇᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᓇᓗᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᓚᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᒃ.

ᐱᓕᐱ ᓄᓇᖅᓀ, ᕿᑐᐊᑦᑐᓂᖅ, ᔮᓂ 4, 1984.

Elles (les communautés) doivent être encouragées à bâtir leurs propres maisons.

Phillip Nungak, Resolute Bay, le 4 juin, 1984.

Communities can negotiate block funding agreements with the Housing Corporation to help residents des[illegible] and build their own homes under the Homeownership Assistance Program. Block funding lets a community address its own housing needs while meeting the Corporation's legal and financial requirements.

The agreements, which must be made with non-profit groups in the communities, provide a fixed amount of money to build a set number of houses. While the agreements set clear conditions which must be met, they also put communities in charge of construction.

Block funding agreements have been in place with Fort Good Hope since 1982, and with the Hay River Dene Reserve since 1986.

Interest in the approach is growing, and a number of other communities are currently negotiating such agreements with the Corporation. Negotiations are underway with Fort Smith for two units, with Fort Liard for six units, and with Fort Providence/Kakisa and Fort Simpson.

[illegible]

Les collectivités peuvent conclure avec la Société d'habitation des accords de financement global pour aider les habitants à concevoir et à construire leur propre maison en vertu du Programme d'aide à l'accession à la propriété (Homeownership Assistance Program). Le financement global laisse la communauté répondre à ses besoins en matière de logement tout en satisfaisant aux exigences légales et financières de la Société.

Ces accords, qui doivent être conclus avec des groupes sans but lucratif au sein de la communauté, permettent de verser une somme d'argent déterminée pour construire un nombre de maisons défini. Tout en établissant clairement les conditions qu'il faut respecter, ces accords confient aux communautés la responsabilité de la construction.

Des accords de financement global sont conclus avec Fort Good Hope depuis 1982, et avec la réserve dénée de Hay River depuis 1986.

Cette approche suscite de plus en plus d'intérêt, et plusieurs autres communautés sont à négocier de tels accords avec la Société. Des négociations sont actuellement en cours avec Fort Smith pour deux unités, avec Fort Liard pour six unités, ainsi qu'avec Fort-Providence-Kakisa et Fort Simpson.

Community Input into Design

The Inuit should have a say in the design of houses built in the North.

Charlie Inuraq, Arctic Bay, June 6, 1984

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᕐᕕᖏᓐᓇᒪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓗᒃ, ᐃᓅᓯᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ.

ᓴᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊ ᒪᐃ 6, 1984.

Les Inuit doivent avoir un mot à dire dans la conception des maisons qui sont bâties dans le Nord.

Charlie Inuraq, Arctic Bay, le 6 juin, 1984.

All across the Northwest Territories, people told the Special Committee that they want to have a say in what their house looks like, whether it is a public housing unit or a home of their own.

In response to this request, teams from the Corporation's Construction Division have visited more than 20 communities to talk about design and to hear what residents wanted their houses to look like.

Based on what they have learned from the communities, the Construction Division is revising its designs for public housing and designs for the catalogue of housing designs for the Homeownership Assistance Program.

As well as listening to community residents, the team explained what is involved in designing houses, so that communities understand the factors and constraints which affect design options.

ᐅᓇᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᑐᖅᑐᑎᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ

ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᓇᕎᐊᕐᑕ ᑭᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᖃᖅᑕᒥᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓇᕎᐊᕐᑕᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᖃᖅᑕᒥᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᖃᖅᑕᕐᕕᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᐅᑭᓯᔪᓐ, ᐱᓕᕆᔨ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ 20 ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᓴᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᓐᓇᑦ ᓇᓇᕗᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᖃᖅᑕᒥᓂᖅᑐᑦ. ᓇᓇᕗᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᖃᖅᑕᕐᕕᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᖃᖅᑕᒥᓂ

People in the North want to have something to do with the design and build of their own house.

Lyall Trimble, Inuvik, July 16, 1984

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑎᒃᑕᐃᑦ
ᐃᓕᐅᓂᖏᑦᓱᒪᑦ
ᐃᒪᓕᖅᓯᐊᑦ
ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓄ
ᓇᖅᑎᓂᖅᓄ ᐃᒪᓕᖅᓯᐊᒥᑦ
ᓴᓇᖏᑦᑕᑭᒪᔨᑎᓕᒃ.

ᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᓴᒃᑲᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᒃ.
ᕿᓂᐃ 16, 1984.

Les gens du Nord veulent participer à la conception et à la construction de leurs propres maisons.

Lyall Trimble, Inuvik, le 16 juillet, 1984.

Encouraging Economic Development

ᐃᒃᓯᕐᒪᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᖓᓱᒃᑲᓪᓚᕆᔨᒪᔪᖅ

Favoriser l'expansion économique

Housing is an important part of each community's economic development. As well as providing shelter, housing construction lets community residents learn construction skills and earn money from construction jobs. Local businesses benefit from the opportunity to provide supplies or services for construction.

The Corporation has taken a number of steps to make sure that construction contracts contribute to the community's development and growth.

Contractors are much more likely to hire community residents to work on housing projects if they know what skills are available locally. Through its Construction Division, the Corporation is working with community committees which include the mayor and outreach worker to identify and list the skills of community residents. Once these lists are completed, contractors will find it much easier to identify and hire qualified local workers.

Many people told the Special Committee that better co-ordination of housing delivery with other government programs and activities would improve the ability of communities, residents and businesses to plan their community's development and take advantage of jobs and business opportunities.

To co-ordinate housing delivery with other government activities and initiatives, the Corporation is developing closer working relationships with the departments of Municipal and Community Affairs and Economic Development and Tourism. Such co-ordination of activ-

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇ. ᐅᖃᓗᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᓐᓄ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐ

ities will ensure that housing delivery is part of the community planning and economic development process.

The Corporation's revised tendering practices also help build the community's economy and give community residents much better opportunities to acquire construction skills and training.

A pilot project in the Keewatin showed that contracts could be successfully separated into smaller components, giving local residents and businesses a much better chance of being awarded supply and construction contracts.

Throughout the Northwest Territories, the Corporation has broken its construction contracts into separate supply, ship and erect contracts. The smaller contracts, while still awarded competitively, give Northern firms and residents a much better chance of participating.

The smaller contracts can increase employment within the community and foster the development of local contractors and businesses. Local businesses can be held more directly accountable to the community for construction quality than firms from outside the community.

et de l'Expansion économique et du Tourisme (Economic Development and Tourism). Cette coordination permettra d'assurer l'intégration du secteur de l'habitation au processus de planification communautaire et d'expansion économique.

La modification du processus d'appel d'offres de la Société aide également à stimuler l'économie des communautés et à donner à leurs membres de bien meilleures chances d'acquérir des compétences et de recevoir de la formation dans les métiers de la construction.

Un projet pilote dans le Keewatin a démontré que les contrats peuvent se diviser en composants plus petits. Cela accroît les chances des habitants et des entreprises de la région d'obtenir des contrats de construction et de fourniture de matériel.

Dans tous les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, la Société a divisé ses contrats de construction en contrats séparés portant sur les matériaux, l'expédition et l'érection. Même s'ils sont toujours soumis à la concurrence, ces contrats plus petits améliorent grandement les chances des entreprises et des habitants du Nord d'en profiter.

Cette manière de procéder peut accroître l'emploi au sein de la communauté et stimuler le développement des entreprises et des contractants locaux. Les entreprises locales peuvent mieux que celles de l'extérieur garantir à la communauté la qualité de leur construction.

There should be more detailed planning by hamlet councils, local government and the Housing Corporation.

Mayor Edna Elias, Coppermine, September 17, 1984

Il devrait y avoir une planification plus détaillée de la part d[es] conseils des hameaux, [du] gouvernement local et [de la] Société de l'habitation.

La mairesse Edna Elias, Copperm[ine], le 17 septembre, 1984.

Preventive Maintenance

I would like to see the funding raised to do the maintenance on all the houses.

Ipeelee Kilabuk, Pangnirtung, June 11, 1984

Poor maintenance of houses was one of the biggest complaints heard by the Special Committee wherever it traveled in the Northwest Territories. Poor maintenance in turn led to problems in collecting rent, because people felt the rent was too high for low-quality housing.

The maintenance problem was a long-standing one. When the large stock of federal houses was turned over to the NWT in 1969, there were insufficient funds to bring the houses up to standard. Housing associations had little money for repair and upkeep of houses.

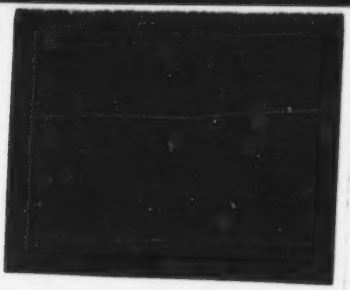
The problem was compounded by the fact that housing associations and authorities didn't have enough staff and found it hard to retain staff when municipal councils and the territorial government paid higher wages.

The Government decided that, even with economic restraint, money had to be found to bring houses up to standard, and added more than $12 million to the Corporation's maintenance budget over a three-year period. This money is now being used to bring houses up to an acceptable standard, to put a preventive maintenance program in place, to raise the salaries of association employees, and to hire additional association employees.

ᐅᓐᖏᕐᓂᑎᓂᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᑭᑎᑕᓂᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᓕᕐᓂᐊᓂᖅ

*ᐅᓐᖏᕐᓂᑎᓂᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᓕᕐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓪᓚᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᑦᓴᖅ ᓴᓪᓕᐊᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ. ᐅᓐᖏᕐᓂᑎᓂᓂᐊᖅᑕᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᒪᔪᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑭᓚᑐᑕᐅᔭᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᕐᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓄᑦ, ᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑕᓚᐅᖏᓚᐅᖅ ᐊᑭᓚᕐᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᕐᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᕐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐅᓐᖏᕐᓂᑎᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ.

ᐅᓐᖏᕐᓂᑎᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᒪᔪᑎᑦᑐᖅ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓪᓚᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᒪᔪᑎᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᑭᓚᕐᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᕐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐅᓐᖏᕐᓂᑎᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ. ᐅᓐᖏᕐᓂᑎᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ



The Housing Corporation budget now includes the money needed to increase the salary levels of housing association employees, ensuring that housing associations can attract and retain skilled staff.

The new maintenance system, which includes regular inspections and preventive maintenance, was developed after extensive discussions with housing authorities and associations on what should be included in a preventive maintenance system and how such a system should work. Put in place as a pilot project last year, the new system will be introduced across the Northwest Territories this year.

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᑉᐳᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᓂᒃ

Energy Efficient Housing

There is enough technology today to choose materials and design houses suited for the North.

Frank Pearce, Arctic Bay, June 6, 1984

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ᖃᓄᐃᕐᓇᓪᓇᖅ
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ᐊᑐᐊᓪᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᓪᓕᖅ
ᐊᒥᒪᔨᓂᕐᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᒌᓪᓕ
ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐅᕙᒃᓴᖅ
ᐊᒥᒪᔨᓂᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
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>ᖃᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᕐᕙᐊᒥᑦ.
>ᖏᐃᑦ ᐱᐊᑦ. ᐃᑦᐱᐊᖏᑦ.
ᕗᑦ 6, 1984.

Ils peuvent dresser un inventaire des employés disponibles.

Frank Pearce, Secrétaire gérant, Arctic Bay, le 6 juin, 1984.

Homeownership involves paying the costs of running a home. In many parts of the North, where fuel and power costs are high, homeownership cannot become an option until a way of controlling those costs can be found. In the case of public housing, energy costs eat up much of the Housing Corporation's budget and thus reduce the number of houses which can be built.

Energy-efficient housing saves money over the long-term for the Housing Corporation. It also saves money for the homeowner and thus makes homeownership affordable for many more households.

The Housing Corporation has been working with Energy, Mines and Resources Canada to design and build new homes to the R-2000 Standard using energy-efficient building techniques.

In fact, of all the provincial and territorial housing corporations in Canada, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is the only one which is building public housing units to the R-2000 Standard.

New houses built using these techniques are well-suited to our harsh Northern climate and provide their residents with a comfortable living environment.

ᐅᓪᓚᖅᑯᑎᑐᓴᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᕐᕙᐊᒥᑦ

ᓄᓕᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᓂᓂᓄᓕᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓚᖅᑯᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ. ᐅᑭᐅᕐᓂᑐᑐᒍ ᐊᒥᓱᓚᓇᐅᓴᓂ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓚᐅᑎᓂᓚᒍ ᐅᓪᓚᖅᑯᑎᓪᓚᒍ. ᓄᓐᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᕐᓴᓂᓄᓕᖅ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᕐᓴᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓱᓕᕐᓂᖅ. ᑭᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᖅᑯᑎᓪᓚᒍ ᓄᓐᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᕐᓴᓂᓄᓕᖅ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᕐᓴᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕐ

Long-Term Planning

Develop a five year capital plan to identify the housing needs and the planning aspect of housing . . .

Henry Zoe, Rae-Edzo, August 14, 1984

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ᐃᓕᓐᖃᓇᐊᕐᖃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ
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ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓐᓂᓪ . . .

ᐄᐊᓐᓄ ᓱ, ᓚ ᐃᑦᔨ
ᐊᒻ 14, 1984.

Développez un plan financier quinquennal permettant d'identifier les besoins dans le domaine de l'habitation et l'orientation que prend la planification de l'habitation.

Henry Zoe, Rae-Edzo, le 14 août, 1984.

In the past, housing delivery was planned on a year-by-year basis in response to surveys of public housing needs done by housing associations. This system only identified part of a community's housing needs and made long-term planning difficult for communities, government departments and the Corporation. Community councils did not know how many lots would be required; in turn, government departments could not plan and budget effectively to meet community planning and servicing needs.

The Corporation's current Capital Planning Process, which was introduced to the communities in the spring of 1986, is designed to deal with these problems.

The housing needs survey, which is designed by the Corporation but carried out by local organizations, has been expanded to cover all public housing rental units and privately-owned housing in each community. The results of this expanded survey provide a much more accurate assessment of the community's housing needs.

The Corporation's five-year Capital Plan is based on the results of this comprehensive needs survey, done by the community itself. The plan is co-ordinated with the government's five-year capital plan to ensure that needed services are delivered effectively, efficiently and economically.

Both the annual construction plan and the five-year capital plan are discussed with community councils and the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, which must plan for community services. The plan also is reviewed with C.M.H.C.,

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ᑕᐃᖏᒪᓂ, ᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᐃᑦ ᕿᖏᐃᒍᐅᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒪ-ᐱᓕᓇᐊᔪᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᑕᐅ-ᓕᔨᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᐅᔭ-ᓇᐊᖃᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓐ-ᓄᓕᓴᐋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᖅᐋᓂᔅᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓐ-ᓄᕆᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᐃᓐᓇᓴᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᓐ-ᓂᕐᓂᑦᖃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓕᑦ ᕿᑦᓇᔪᑎᓂᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓕᓐᓂ, ᒪᓕᒪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓪ ᐊᑐᓪᓗ ᑯᐊᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᓪᓗᓂ. ᓄᓕᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓐᓂᓪ ᐊᓐᓄᓕᓴᐅᓂᐊᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ; ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᒪᒃᓴᑦ ᒪᓕᒪᓂᓪᓂ ᐱᓕᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓪ ᕿᑦᓇᔪᑎᓂᐊᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒪᒃᑕ ᐲᓇᐅᔭᓐᓄᓪ ᐊᑐᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᓪ ᓴᓂᓪᓕᕐᒪᑎᓂᒃᑎᓂᒃᑎᓂᐊᖃᓐᓂᓪ ᓄᓕᓐᓂᓪ ᐊᑐᑦᑕᐅᔨᓴᓂᓪ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᔪᓂᐊᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᓴᐋᑦᓂᓪ ᐊᑭᐅᔭᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᑦᓇᔪᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ, 1986-ᒥ ᑲᔪᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓕᕆᔨᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᐱᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᑭᐲᑕᐅᓕᕆᔨᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᔪᓂᐊᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

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which contributes funding for most of the Corporation's housing programs.

While five-year capital plans are planning tools and may change over time, the new system gives communities and other government departments a much more effective and efficient role in planning.

Communities will know how many houses will be built in the coming year, and will have a clear idea of what is planned for the next four years. Government departments will be able to plan for the long-term development of lots and community services in an orderly and efficient way.

ministère des Affaires municipales et communautaires qui doit planifier les services aux communautés. Ce plan est également examiné par la S.C.H.L. qui assure le financement de la plupart des programmes d'habitation de la Société.

Bien que les plans quinquennaux d'investissement soient des outils de planification et puissent changer dans le temps, le nouveau système permet aux communautés et aux autres ministères gouvernementaux de jouer un rôle beaucoup plus efficace dans la planification.

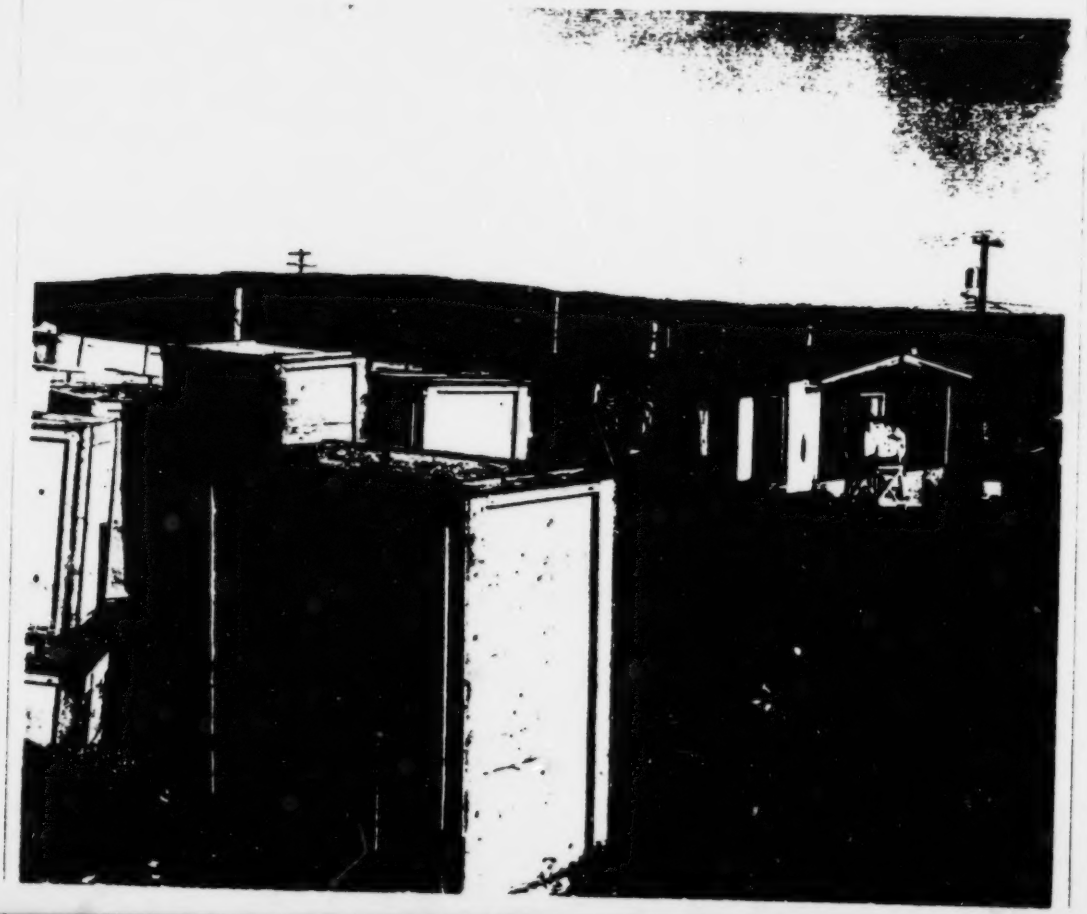
Les communautés sauront dorénavant combien de maisons seront construites au cours de la prochaine année, tout en ayant une idée précise de ce qu'on prévoit pour les quatre années suivantes. Les ministères du gouvernement pourront planifier à long terme l'aménagement des terrains et le développement des services communautaires d'une manière ordonnée et efficace.

The Housing Corporation should consult with the hamlet council.

Gwen Ohokak, Cambridge Bay, September 18, 1984

La Société de l'habitation devrait consulter les conseils des hameaux.

Gwen Ohokak, Cambridge Bay, le 18 septembre, 1984.



Community Choices

Housing is an important part of the way in which each community develops. Building houses also develops the community's construction and community planning skills, and builds the community's economy by providing jobs and business opportunities.

Community residents must be able to take part effectively in making decisions about housing, in defining their community's problems and in coming up with solutions to those problems.

Some small communities are frustrated by the large number of groups and committees which deal with various aspects of community life, and would rather have their community council deal with such important matters as housing.

The Housing Corporation's new Community Development Strategy will let communities decide who will be in charge of housing. A community which has only a small number of Housing Corporation houses may choose to have the community council look after housing; a community in which most houses belong to the Housing Corporation may feel that a separate housing agency is needed.

The community now is also involved in selecting the location and siting of new houses. Siting a house on the lot requires a specific knowledge of wind and sun directions, the views and access to services. Community residents can best weigh these considerations and choose the most appropriate location of the house on the lot.

Communities also are able to make choices within their housing allocation. If the community wants more houses built under the Homeownership Assistance Program than under the Public Housing Program, it can make that choice.

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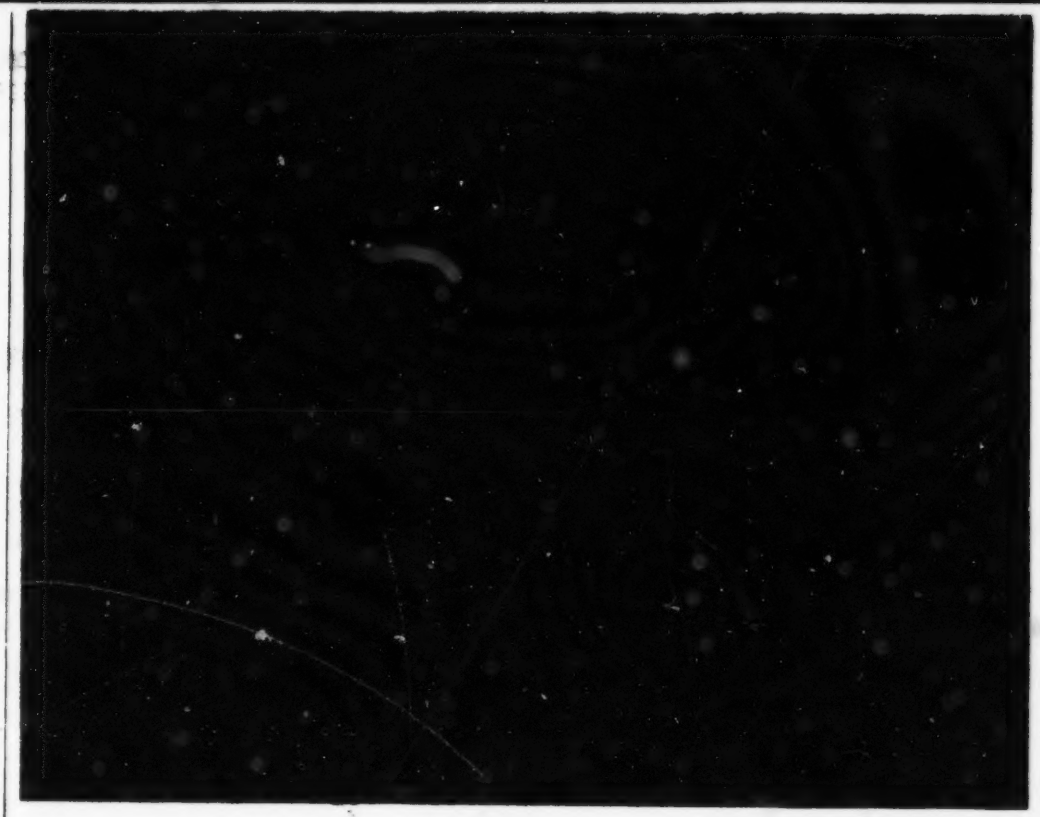
ᐃᓕᓴᕆᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅ-ᓂᕿᓘᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ. ᐃᓕᓴᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᑦᑎᓂᐊᓕᓂᑕᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᒪᓪᓚ ᐸᓐᓇᐅᑎᖅᑲᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᔪᐊᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᒪᓪᓚ ᐊᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᔪᐊᑕᐅᓂᖅᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖓᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓂᖅᓯᐅᑉᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᐸᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᐊᓂᒍ ᐅᑉᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᐊᓂᒍ ᐅᑉᐊᖅᑐᑦᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᐊᓂᒍ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᐊᓂᒍ



The council is very concerned with land use planning and the design of houses.

Andrew Johnson, Lake Harbour, June 14, 1984

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ᐃᓕᑦᑕᐃᓐ ᑲᓇᐃᓕ, ᑭᓱᒥᖅ,
ᐅᑎ 14, 1984.

Le conseil est très préoccupé au sujet de la planification relative à l'usage de la terre et à la conception des maisons.

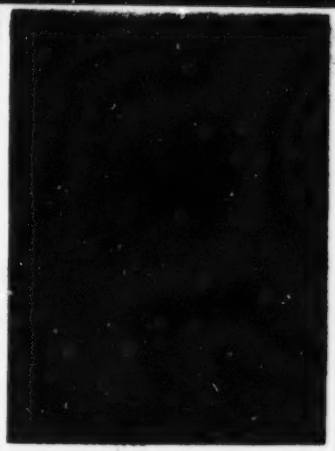
Andrew Johnson, Lake Harbour, le 14 juin, 1984.

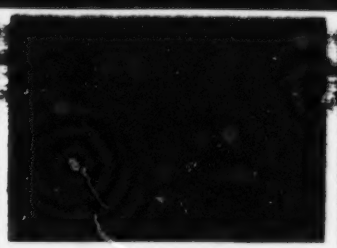
Providing these choices to communities symbolizes the changes within the Corporation and the new way in which housing services are being provided to the people of the North — in partnership with communities, with the aim of building community development, economic development and mutual accountability.

Over the past year, the Corporation's main concern has been to develop a new way of delivering housing programs to the people of the Northwest Territories. Over the next year, its main concern will be to improve its internal management to make sure that it can carry out its new philosophy of housing delivery.

But in both cases, the goal is the same — to help people and communities to define and meet their own housing needs. Rather than telling people what they need and then providing it, the Corporation is using its people and resources to help people and communities develop their own skills and abilities.

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᖅᓯᐊᓕᓐᓄ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ





While the Corporation has developed the blueprint for this new approach, building the new relationship will require effort, commitment and hard work by both the Corporation and the communities of the Northwest Territories.

In order to take advantage of the new choices and opportunities, communities may have to change some of their operations in the same way in which the Corporation is changing its operations.

Those changes may not always be easy to make, but the goal is worthwhile.

By working together and sharing the responsibility, the Corporation and community residents will be building more than houses. They also will be building their communities, and a solid foundation for the future.

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Photographs

Cover – Pond Inlet (R. Heming, Outcrop); inset – Fort Good Hope (Fran Hurcomb, Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 3 – Hon. Michael A. Ballantyne, Minister Responsible for the Housing Corporation (Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 5 – Two-bedroom duplex under construction in Tuktoyaktuk (Dick Bushell, NWTHC). Page 7 – Special Committee on Housing visits Lac La Martre, 1984 (Tessa Macintosh, Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 8 – Fort Good Hope (Fran Hurcomb, Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 9 – George Koyina works on senior citizens' home, Fort Rae (Fran Hurcomb, Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 10 – Cape Dorset (Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 11 – Jim O'Reilly works on his HAP house, Fort Resolution (Fran Hurcomb, Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 13 – Loading supplies at Hay River (Fran Hurcomb, Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 15 – Rehabilitating a home in Pond Inlet, 1983 (Tessa Macintosh, Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 17 – Paulatuk (K.H. Roach, Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 19 – Supplies unloaded at Snowdrift (Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 20 – Joseph Judas outside his HAP home at Snare Lake (Dave Miller, Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 22 – Pond Inlet housing association meets, 1983 (Tessa Macintosh, Culture & Communications, GNWT). Page 24 – Rainbow Valley, Yellowknife (Fran Hurcomb, Culture & Communications, GNWT).